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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH JUNE.

A HEAVY suit is being heard at the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. The suit has been brought by the directors of the Gocul-das Balabdas Manufactnring Company against Messrs. James Scott and others to recover damages for non-fulfilment of a contract to erect a mill at Jubbulpore, and to supply it with machinery. The hearing has been already extended over twenty-five days, and the case is likely to continue for a month longer. The case for the plaintiff has been concluded, and the second witness on behalf of the defendants is now in course of being examined. A large portion of she evidence has been taken in England on commis-tion, and the plaintiff's counsel took some days to read it before the Court. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasje and Dinshaw, appear for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate General, with Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, appear for the defendants.

THE unusually small opium crop in Behar and the North-West Provinces saves some seventy lakhs of rupees to the Government of India during the cur-rent financial year. A poor yield of opium means a curtailment of the amount purchased and a reduc-tion in expenditure on manufacture. There have been splendid crops for the past three or four years, and stocks have accumulated to such an extent that the Government were at a loss to know what to do with the surplus in store. Now the stocks can be reduced down to about 30,000 chests, which is con-sidered an ample reserve. The full demand will be readily met without any disturbance of the market, and the godowns at Patna and Ghazipur will no longer be filled to overflowing.

THE Queen has telegraphed to Lrd Connemara thanking him for his extertions on behalf of the dis-tressed people in Ganjam.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"Truly one's admiration for the versatile ability of the Indian Covenanted Civilian is kept perpetually on the increase. We have seen it over and over again proved (to the satisfac-tion of the Civil Service) that he alone is qualified to direct an Education Department ; that he makes the best head for the police : that he is urivalled as a Postal officer : while as to financial matters, it is recognised that he is the only person whom it is safe to trust with the office, and pay, of Accountant-General. We had not yet heard that the principle had been extended to the Forest Department, but it seems the Bombay Government—as we should natur-ally expect—has had the discernment to see that it might be carried into this branch also of public affairs, and has appointed accordingly an Assistant Collector to officiate as Conservator of Forests in Sind, pass-ing over the whole of the officers of the Department some of them with 20 years' service."

THE annual examination by the higher and lower standards in Hindustani and lower standard in Per-sian will be held at Simla on the 1st July.

A SURPRISE.—Three Chinese fishermen hauling in their nets one morning off the beach at Standy Point, Singapore, believed from the strain that they had caught some large fish. Pleased at their good haul they pulled away with a will, and brought to the surface a new submarine monster the like of which they had never seen before. It proved to be not a fish but a torpedo, and is most likely the one lost last October by H. M. S. *Orion*. The torpedo is none the worse for its long immersion : only one of the blades of its propeller is slightly bent. The torpedo was taken on board the *Orion*, and the fisher-men received not only the offered reward of 30 dollars but 10 dollars extra for the damage done to their nets. It was no doubt the best haul they had for many a day.

THE Local Governments are taking their time apparently over the inquiry ordered into the police organisation, no replies having yet reached the Government of India.

TUESDAY, 18TH JUNE.

THE following is a story of Lord Lytton's time :—When that literary Viceroy went to visit the Begum of Bhopal, who had also some pretensions to author-ship, his speech to the Begum was interpreted by a Political Officer somewhat weak in his knowledge of the language. Lord Lytton made a graceful statement to the effect that his father and himself had made some modest literary efforts, and he was glad to hear the same about Her Highness. Colonel M—there-upon translated the speech : "*Ai Begum Sahib !*" he said, "*Waisroy Sahib Bahadur farmata hai ke hamara bap ne ek kitab likha, aur main ne ek kitab likha, aur ap ne ek kitab likhi. Yih to bahut achchi bat hai.*" The Begum, evidently very much pleased, screamed "*Ji ha*" from behind her purdah and the ceremonial closed.

MR. BUCKLAND, Senior Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, probably acts as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, when Mr. Nolan takes three months' leave from July 8th.

THE Executive Committee of the Home Branch of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India held its first meeting on the 30th April, and under Lady Dufferin's auspices has already commenced work in earnest. The Princess of Wales has subscribed fifty guineas and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford have each given fifty pounds, not to speak of the smaller donations. General Chapman and Surgeon-General Cornish have been invited to join the General Committee, and the Lord Mayor has offered to lend the Mansion House for the annual meeting, and do anything in his power for the Association in the City. Pamphlets and copies of Lady Dufferin and Ava's three years' record are also being widely distributed.

THE Charitable Endowments Bill, introduced into the Legislative Council last week, is one of those simple measures which can scarcely meet with any opposition. The *Pioneer* remarks :—

"In thiscountry there is no officer who can discharge functions similar to those which in England devolve upon the Official Trustee of Charitable Lands and the Official Trustee of Chari-table Funds. And yet it is a common practice, as the Legal Member explained, for charitable persons to vest lands or funds in public servants, such as the Collector and Magistrate, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, or even the Agent of a Railway Company. None of these officers hold what is legally known as "corporate offices," and conse-quently Mr. A., the Collector, or Mr. B., the Accountant-General, cannot transfer his responsibility as a trustee to his official successor. The trust is personal in himself so long as he lives, and then passes on to his executors or administrators."

THE Bill meets these difficulties by legalising the appointment of a servant of the Government, "by the name of his office," to be Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to any Local Government. The trust fund or property will be managed by a committee, which may be changed from time to time without affecting the status of the trustee in any way. In short, property once vested in the Collector, Accountant-General, or any other public official will always remain so vested, whoever may fill the particular office. The chari-table purposes to which the Act applies are defined as relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility ; but foundations intended to promote religious teaching only are carefully excluded.

THE *Times of India* in noticing the death of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, says that his career "in its success affords a good parallel to the career of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, though Mr. Haridas, with Mr. Mandlik's brilliant talents, was able to rise higher. But they are each of them, in their way, notable examples of the self-made natives who can by sheer dint of ability rise to the highest posts under the British *raj*."

IN Bombay commercial circles rumours have been prevalent, for some days past, that several well-known firms, European and native, are on the verge of bankruptcy. The failure of one native banking firm, with liabilities to the extent of four lakhs of rupees, has already been announced. Two much more important suspensions, both native, are believed to be impending, and it is thought that if these firms be allowed to go, they will drag down with them two or three European houses of old standing.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE.

THE *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the Porte has received advices from Vienna, according to which it is feared that, unless diplomacy can succeed in moderating the hostility of the Regents at Belgrade against Austria, the latter will be compelled to de-clare that the continuance of such a policy will be regarded as *casus belli*. The Porte has reinforced the garrisons on the Servian Frontier.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD is likely to accompany Prince Albert Victor to India. One or more officers from the Viceroy's personal staff will probably be added to the Prince's suit during his tour.

POPE LEO XIII requires every visitor who knocks for an audience with him to sign a pledge, not to ask anything of his holiness, nor to publish or report anything which his holiness may say.

THE *Oudh Akhbar* hears that a certain village postman in Oudh has been sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment for forging the receipts of the payees of two Money-Orders for small sums, and mis-appropriating the money entrusted to him.

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—"Leprosy has long been regarded as an incurable disease, but Mr. E. Clifford took to Molokai an oil which he firmly believed to be an efficacious cure. Gurjun oil is, no doubt, known to the medical profession, but its supposed good effects should have, in this country, says the *Bombay Gazette*, all the publicity that a daily paper can give it. We learn from Mr. Clifford's article that it "is the produce of a fir tree which grows plentifully in the Andaman Islands. Its efficacy was first dis-covered by Dr. Dougal, and I am assured by Sir Donald Stewart, who was then Governor of the islands, and who has sent me the official medical re-port, that every single case in the place was cured by it. The lepers were convicts, and it was, therefore, possible to enforce four hours a day of rubbing the ointment all over their bodies, and the taking of two small doses internally. In some of the cases the disease was of many years' standing, and the state to which it had reduced its victims was indescribably dreadful, yet after eight months the sufferers were able to run and to use a heavy pickaxe, and every symptom of leprosy had disappeared. A cure so attested ought to be thoroughly tried by individual sufferers and in hospitals in British India, as well as in every other part of the world where leprosy is prevalent."

THE *Medical Press* says there is a talk of applying telephones to the infectious wards of the French hospitals, so as to enable the sick people isolated in their contagious sufferings to have the comfort of hearing their relatives' voices without any risk of conveying infection by an interview.

THE visit of the German Emperor to England has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes, now been officially fixed to be paid after July 15. Count Herbert Bismarck will accompany the Emperor. The visit will bear primarily the character of a visit to the august relative, and, secondly, will have a significance similar to that of the visits paid to the other European Courts on his accession to the Throne. The probability is the Emperor will remain for a few days in London, and he will also probably meet the King of the Belgins, the meeting place being likely to be Ostend, but there is no truth in the report that the Emperor will embark from a Belgian port for England.

THE Imperial Library of St. Petersburg can boast of twenty miles of shelves, and contains a million and a half of books, exclusive of manuscripts.

REGULATIONS have recently been issued for en-couraging the study of Russian by Indian covenanted civil servants, says the *Athenæum*. The regulations are much the same as those applicable to military officers. A certain number of civil servants will be allowed, while on leave, to attend the examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, and if they pass satisfactorily will be permitted to reside in Russia for some eight months. If they qualify as interpreters at a final examination held by the Com-missioners, they will receive a gratuity of £200 and their travelling expenses to and from Russia, and be permitted to count the residence in Russia as service.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

AT the 99th annual festival dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which took place in London on the 15th ultimo, Sir Alfred Lyall in proposing the toast of "The Literature of the United Kingdom," said :—"The special characteristic, indeed, of the English language is its diffusion : it spreads with the advance of the nation, and the expansion of England is reflected over and over again in the expansion of its literature. I do not speak only of America and the Colonies. English literature, in its lighter as well as in its graver and weightier form, is now penetrating into the heart of Asia, is bringing about an intellectual revival among races long dormant, and is working almost too actively as one of the forces that are bringing about what may be called the Asiatic Renaissance. Our literature stands, of course, as a model and standard for the rising literary faculty of English reading and writing in India : and it has not only disseminated Western ideas and served as a channel of knowledge, but its characteristic clearness, precision and directness of style is exercising a perceptible effect on the expression of Asiatic thought."

THE presents which the Sultan has sent to the German Emperor are said to exceed £40,000 sterling in value. The diamond necklace sent to the Empress is estimated at more than £30,000. The gift to the Emperor consists of several cases filled with jewelled arms and precious Oriental stuff.

A JAPAN paper deplores the habit of whistling which has grown of late years. It says.—"Among the vices and virtues Japan has adopted from the West this barbarous accomplishment is not absent. We do not know whether history records, during the 2,500 years it is supposed to cover, that this nation was at any time a whistling nation. There is not to be found the faintest trace of any known tune in these whistles, a circumstance which tends to make the matter worse. The sounds simply consist of a most irritating series of 'blows.' Lacking a Municipal Council as we do, there does not seem much prospect that we shall be relieved from this growing nuisance."

ADVERTISING on Postal Stamps.—A novel application has been made to the Postal Department of Victoria by Messrs. Hunter and Trude for the right to advertise on the back of all postage stamps. The firm are prepared to pay £10,000 for this privilege during the first year, £12,000 during the second year ; and £15,000 during the third year. They also are prepared to contract that whatever advertisement may be placed on the stamps it shall be printed before the process of applying gum is proceeded with. The Cabinet discussed the proposal at some length, and viewed it with such favour that it authorised the Postmaster-General to enter into correspondence with the firm with a view to secure certain modifications of their offer, which, when amended, should form the basis of future and final negotiations.

THE *Pioneer* cannot at present say what "will be the final result of Mr. Caine's crusade against the excise system in India," but our contemporary "doubts whether the Secretary of State will be inclined to order the abolition of the outstill system throughout India, as has been so confidently predicted. The Government of India will probably be left to carry out the reforms which were already inaugurated before Mr. Caine appeared on the scene, and the tendency of these is to impose greater restrictions upon the working of outstills, where such are considered absolutely necessary, and the application of fixed rules regarding the granting of licenses to liquor vendors. The greatest care has all along been taken that shops should not be opened where local objections were raised to the issue of fresh licenses, and we confidently rely upon the Local Governments following this wholesome rule in future. It is after all a modified form of local option, and what more can Mr Caine want ?"

A CONFERENCE between the legislative and military authorities was to have been held at Simla, on June 19, to consider the Cantonment Bill. It is practically settled that chapter 5, dealing with house property, will be omitted. Legislation upon this point will be undertaken during the next Calcutta session.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make an extensive tour of inspection in Burmah during the cold weather. The route will be through Cachar and Manipore to Tammu and the Upper Chindwin.

In connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund it is proposed to issue a series of pamphlets on medical and sanitary matters for the instruction of the general population. These pamphlets are to be called "Simla Tracts." Three are now ready—on Fever, Small-pox, and Vaccination and Teething.

LORD LYTTON is recovering from his illness, and has gone to Knebworth.

FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE.

GHEE adulteration is carried on, we learn, on a large scale in Lucknow just now owing to the high prices prevailing. The Food Adulteration Act is badly wanted there.

THE Government of India has had under consideration the question whether the examinations for the Upper and Lower divisions of candidates for admissions to clerkships in the Government of India Secretariats and attached offices should not be held at different times instead of simultaneously as has been done hitherto. Under the existing practice, a candidate who fails for the Upper division is unable to present himself for examination for the Lower division in the same year ; and as it is possible that this arrangement may prevent candidates who would make specially efficient members of the Lower division from competing at the examination for it, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in any future year in which examinations are held for both divisions, they shall not be held simultaneously. Under the system as now modified the examination for the Upper division will be held first, and after its results have been announced, the Lower division examination will begin. Candidates who fail in the examination for the Upper division, will thus have an opportunity to present themselves at the examination for the Lower division, provided they pay the fees prescribed by the rules for both examinations. When examinations for both divisions are to take place in the same year, the date on which the examination for each division is to be held will be duly notified.

REPLYING to Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons, on May 24, Sir J. Gorst said :—"Mr. Beames was reported to the Government of India in June, 1887, for having infringed a regulation of 1823, which imposes upon a member of the Civil Service the obligation of disclosing to the Governor-General in Council the fact of his indebtedness to any person residing within a district to the charge of which or to employment in which, he may be appointed subsequent to the contraction of the debt. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in making the report, brought to notice the fact that Mr. Beames had always borne the highest character for zeal, straightforwardness, and efficiency, and added that the difficulties which led to his contracting these loans had not been the result of personal extravagance. He was, in consequence of this report, censured. The Secretary of State is aware that Mr. Beames has been since appointed to a seat on the Revenue Board. The circumstances under which the appointment, which was within the discretion of the Government of India, was made, have not been reported to the Secretary of State, and would not in ordinary course be so reported, but an explanation will be asked for."

IN the House of Commons, on May 29, Sir Roper Lethbridge presented a petition from the European members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services, praying for a committee of inquiry into their grievances, and specially into the fact that their furlough allowances and pensions are paid in a depreciated currency ; and stated that the petition was signed by several hundred of the engineers and other scientific officers of the Public Works Department, headed by Sir Guilford Molesworth, the Director-General of Public Works in India ; by a large number of the inspectors of schools, University professors, and other officers of the Education Department, headed by Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, by a large number of the skilled electricians of the Indian Telegraph Department, headed by Sir Albert Cappel, the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, and by many others of the most distinguished officers now serving in India. In the debate which followed, Sir John Gorst admitted the merits of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, but refused to exact any fresh taxes in India on behalf of the pensioners. The motion was rejected by 122 against 86 votes.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere, on leaving Srinuggur did not proceed beyond Cashmere, where he still remains.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava writing to Mr. Chaplin, M. P., on the effect of the depreciation of silver in India, speaks of the terrible difficulties caused to Indian finance by the fluctuations in the value of silver. The decrease of 1*d.* in the value of silver was tantamount to the loss of £1,000,000 to the Indian Exchequer ; and from an Indian point of view he had no hesitation in saying that any means which could be devised for maintaining a steady relation between the value of silver and gold would be of the greatest benefit to the Government of India and to all classes of the community.

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SATURDAY 15TH JUNE.

WE learn from a recent case which came before an English Judge that the German Chancellor tried at one time to bribe the *St. James's Gazette* over to his side :

In a claim made by Mr. Greenwood, late editor of the *St James's Gazette*, for three quarters' pay against the proprietor of the paper, the plaintiff submitted that he was dismissed from the editorship without one year's notice which was due to him. One quarter's salary was paid to him and he claimed the balance. Mr. Greenwood said that when the paper was sold off to M. Steinkopf he suspected that the paper was in future to be conducted in the interests of Prince Bismarck. He objected to this and was therefore dismissed. He referred to certain correspondence as having taken place between M. Steinkopf and some gentlemen at Berlin. The *Pall Mall Gazette* had created quite a sensation by the publication of an article about the virtual incarceration of the Empress Victoria of Germany by the orders of the terrible Prince Bismarck. The *St. James's Gazette* people thereupon wrote to Berlin to have the statement contradicted. They wanted to blow a counter-blast which would cause the trumpet sound of the *Pall Mall* to sound hollow. These negotiations did not succeed. In this case several letters were produced in Court which contained damaging allegations against several English statesmen. Lord Salisbury's name is said to be mixed therein. The letters were not allowed to be read openly in Court. In some of the letters Sir Morell Mackenzie's name was mentioned and some very unpalatable reflections made upon him. The *Times* published these letters although they were not public property, not being read in Court. Sir Morell has thereupon charged the *Times* with defamation. Probably other actions will follow. This is certainly a very dark period for the English press.

IT is not likely that the Merchandise Marks Act will be amended, but the Government of India are fully prepared to recommend the customs authorities to exercise greater discretion in enforcing its provisions.

A CHANGE is likely to be made in connection with vaccination in India. It is intended gradually to cease using lymph taken from human subjects, and to depend solely upon the calf.

AT a meeting of the Simla Fine Arts Society, on Tuesday, it was resolved to ask the Viceroy to accept the office of President and open the Exhibition the first week in September. Colonel Woodthorpe was appointed Secretary, and Sir Benjamin Simpson, and Colonels LeMsurier, Ardagh, and Robert Home were added to the Committee. The Principals of the Schools of Art and gentlemen who have interested themselves in promoting the revival of art manufactures in India will be invited to send specimens of native wares.

REPLYING to a question by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons, on May 30, Sir J. Gorst said :—The Secretary of State is aware of the provisions of the treaties with the Native Princes providing that no European shall enter the employment or remain in the territory of a Native State without the permission of the British Government, and he has no reason to suppose that they are over-looked by the Government of India. *He does not see the necessity for a special inquiry into the Rampore appointment.*

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is apparently well satisfied with the administration of civil justice for the past year. In order further to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of a great deal of work in hearing appeals in suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, he thinks that a large number of these appeals might be entrusted to Assistants possessing a fair amount of experience, and is prepared to grant powers to such Assistants as may be recommended to hear such appeals. He considers, however, that the most urgent requirement of the province in connection with the administration of justice is the relief of the divisional Commissioners from their civil and criminal work, by which they are prevented from devoting adequate attention to revenue and general executive duties, and for this he hopes ere long to provide a remedy.

THE Secretary of State has forwarded to the Government of India an interesting memorandum on some of the results of Indian Administration during the past 30 years of British rule in India, that is, since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

DURING the absence of Mr. S. E. J. Clarke at Simla, where he proceeds on a month's sick leave, Mr G. M. Barton will act as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barton will also act as Secretary of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

THE reply received to the memorial sent by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, urging the Government to encourage by every means in their power the extension of the Railway system in India, states that the efforts of the Government to extend the Railways in India have been limited by the necessity of avoiding fresh taxation on the people of that country. The Secretary of State for India was most desirous of aiding the expansion of the Railway system, compatible with the finances of India.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1889.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

THE educational problem is growing in complexity. But for aught we know the deeper questions involved with it are not being taken due note of. It is inconvenient in a newspaper article to have to discuss any thing of the nature of first principles. And yet when there is any grave social disorder actually occurring, or obviously imminent, it is only with reference to first principles that we can frame correct issues whether for investigation or for decisive action.

The University monopolises the direction of the country's education. Whether it is fit for the work or not; how far the Government, the Anglo-Indian community, or, even the Sanskrists of Bhatpara and Nadia are giving loyal assistance to University Education, are ulterior questions which for the purposes of useful discussion we must keep aside for the present at least. But the fact is that the University has risen very greatly in importance within the last three decades. And the growing complaint is that far from pushing on its usefulness the University is tending rather to reduce its power of doing good after its co-equal powers have been completely crippled. The complaint about the results of the matriculation means only that the University is helping to shut the door of educational progress. The complaint may or may not be well founded; but we think there is danger in neglecting it, as we fear it is being neglected.

The primary question is what is to be the standard of Public Education taken as a whole, and who has to look to the question as a whole. This question really affects first principles of the educational problem; but most people would shirk it, not because they are desirous of suspending judgment over a difficult question, but because, forsooth, they are of a practical turn of mind and have too little leisure for such like matters of theory!

The University seems to hold that the question of the credentials it has to award to the graduates is of greater importance than that of the number of people who ought to be allowed to be its undergraduates. The Senate and still more the Syndicate are either responsible or they are not for the state of affairs into which the candidates for matriculation are being thrown. If they are not responsible, to whom are these young men to look for remedy in their real or supposed distress? The answer, which by the way, is never authoritatively offered, is probably something about the limited functions of a civilized Government and that the people must shift for themselves. But unfortunately for us we cannot accept of any such answer. No society can subsist without a government, and the functions of government are never limited where the people are not invested with an ultimate voice of control or advice. We may be right or we may be wrong in leaning towards the educational demands of the young men ejected from our schools and shut out of the University; but we protest against the reckless insinuation that we must lodge our appeal to the people of Bengal rather than to the constituted authorities for investigation and redress.

If the University is not responsible for the state of affairs, we turn to the Director of Public Instruction who is also the President of the Faculty of Arts in the University. We would not characterise the attitude of these and various other authorities who ought at least to recognise their collective responsibility. It is altogether a painful, if not a shameful, state of affairs. We think the time is approaching when the Government will find itself called upon to apply drastic remedies; but we fear it may find itself paralysed for the needed effort.

It is said that the University has been rearing up place-hunters and that their number has exceeded legitimate limits. If that be a reason of the failures at the last Entrance Examination, if any such foregone conclusion has governed the distribution of marks, it is a slur upon the honesty of the examiners and the Syndicate who are bound to examine the examiners. If the University is not afraid of admitting as many as are fit to matriculate according to the standard of the last thirty years, and the failures in question are due to inefficiency of the schools which send up undeserving boys for the examination, the Director is bound to point out which of these schools have sinned and how. It is not a question of higher and primary education at all. The Director may or may not be right in attaching greater importance to primary than to higher grade schools. But as there are schools of the latter kind and also school-masters who have been testing the merits of the candidates for martriculation, the variance of the University test with those other tests is a question which may not be shirked. We appeal to the Syndicate itself to say if it claims such extraordinarily superior judgment as compared to the school-masters, who are responsible for the rearing up of the candidates. A screw must have got loose *somewhere*. To credit the nation is out of the question.

The education department of the Government has revolutionized the life of the people. And it is neither honorable nor expedient that none of its officers should be able to offer reasonable suggestions about the career of thousands of our young men. Surely, we have passed the stage of society when the Lycurgean rule was justified in order to reduce the number of mouths to feed. Surely, we are not going to borrow of the Rajput practice and apply it to those for whom the University and the Director of Education cannot think of a life's career. There are men who have in this predicament taken to the expedient of technical education. These gentlemen are anxious for industrial advancement of the country by means of brains without money. But the question before us is about a class of men who are forced to be unemployed or rather unworthily employed by the laches of the education department. If they had an opening for their talents, such as they are in the physical labour market, the problem before us would lose half its bitterness. The labour market is full: It does not furnish any room for competition to the Entrance-boys. It is only a civilized Government which has called into existence new departments of work and new competitors for the same. But that same civilized Government seems made by its adjuncts to burn the candle at both ends; to restrict the competition on one side and to increase the number of would-be competitors in another. The more remunerative branches of work are being reserved for privileged people—Civilians, Europeans, Eurasians and others. And those of our countrymen who would strive for those branches of work are being thrown out to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Something certainly ought to be done. The political struggle of which every one is fully aware ought to be circumscribed by peacefully disposed men as in international affairs the belligerent activities have to be localized by the comity of nations. Trade and manufacture are said to be flourishing in this country, but it seems that Indian capital such as may be available for the purposes in view is superseded by others of which there is probably too much in foreign countries. On the other hand, while foreign capital is thus attracted by unwarrantable guarantees of profit the people of the country stand supplanted in the patronage of foreign capitalists by various sectional restrictions. Politics in fact is extending into Industry and even into Education: in Government offices, in the Railway department, and in mercantile firms; in the University and among educational officers; and all in the name of free trade and limited monarchy. This view of the country's affairs may be a pessimist one. But where will be the good of knowing if these are truths when despair will have landed us into disaster.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

WHEN Sir Lepel Griffin was in India he had the reputation among Anglo-Indians of being a very able man. What we knew of him was that he was a curious compound of self-conceit, arrogance hauteur rashness and vanity. Such was his overweening conceit that he thought no Indian appointment too high for him. The Residentship at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissionership of Burma, or a seat in the Viceregal Council, would hardly satisfy him. Spoiled by the flatteries of foolish friends he thought no end of himself, and looking upon India as too mean a place for the play of his transcendent talents, he left the country in a huff in order to display his superb abilities in the imperial House of Commons; but we have not yet heard that the British electors have shown any appreciation of those superb abilities, since he has not yet been returned to that venerable legislative assembly. Of his arrogance and hauteur he gave innumerable proofs in his dealings with the natives of this country with whom he came in contact, and his girlish vanity and love of applause shone conspicuous in all his sayings and doings. As an Indian official he was a singular failure. He distinguished himself in nothing except in the ebullitions of his temper and the rabidness of his utterances. Singularly deficient in cool judgment, destitute of common sense, intemperate in language, and unconciliatory to the Natives of the country, he was excluded by Lord Dufferin's Government from the higher offices of the State, as he was looked upon as an unsafe and even a dangerous man. Utterly destitute of any real statesmanlike ability, he had a mischievous and destructive energy peculiar to him. Incapable of doing any good, he had the capability of doing an infinite amount of evil. There is no question, he had considerable ability of doing mischief. He could set the Ganges on fire. He could set the Anglo-Indian and the Native races by the ears; but he had not the shadow of any ability to do good to any mortal. Eaten up with self-conceit, he often figures on the platform, in public meetings and in the columns of the *Times*, as if he felt himself oppressed with the idea that the affairs of the world could not get on without the sage counsel of Sir Lepel Griffin. Reuter telegraphs to us, no doubt at the solicitation of Sir Lepel himself, the highly important news that the doughty knight was delivered on the 18th instant of a lecture at the Colonial Institute on the relations subsisting between the British Government and the Native States. Sir Lepel refutes the popular idea that India was a collection of ancient States, fretting to reconquer their lost autonomy. The principal States in India, it says, are more modern than the British Power. The paper expatiates on the loyalty of the Rajput and Sikh States, and, on the other hand, speaks less favourably of the Mahratta and Mahomedan States. The author warmly advocates the founding of a military and industrial Colony of Englishmen in Kashmir, and he feels convinced that such a scheme is feasible if Government supported it, as it will tend greatly to increase the defensive strength of India. He insists upon the necessity of treating the Amir of Afghanistan as a Feudatory Prince and of extending the Frontier Railway to Kandahar and Herat. Sir Lepel then concludes his paper by entering into a severe portrayal of the system of Government existing in the majority of the Native States, where he says tyranny and extortion reign supreme along with officials hopelessly corrupt. Comment on these mad ravings of exposed disappointment are useless. On this interesting subject Sir Lepel ought to be able to say something useful, as he had while in India some personal experience of Native States; but as he had personally experienced the just severity of the Native Press and had smarted under the lash, he took this opportunity to vent his spleen at the said Press. According to Reuter Sir Lepel is reported to have said that the "only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the cowardly tolerance by the Government of treason in the country." What treason is tolerated by the Government of India in a cowardly manner? No doubt, Sir Lepel meant the Native Press. What the red rag is to the Brahmini bull, the Native Press of India is to Sir Lepel Griffin. Sir Lepel hates the Native Press with a perfect

hatred. He loses no opportunity to vilify it. And what is the reason of his hostility to the Native Press? Simply because the Native Press in general, and the *Amrita Bazar* in particular, thought it its duty to criticise his arbitrary doings and haughty demeanour in some of the Native States. It will be remembered that Sir Lepel applied to the Supreme Government for permission to prosecute the *Amrita Bazar*; but Lord Dufferin wisely withheld his permission. At this Sir Lepel's anger knew no bounds. He murmured, he wrote insolently to Government, he fretted and eventually he resigned the service. The Native Press drove him out of the country—and sooth to say, the country was well rid of him; and, therefore, he hates the Native Press. Sir Lepel calls the Native Press "treason." Is this not a gross libel? So far from being treason, the Native Press is an auxiliary to the Government. It is a help to good Government. It lays bare the misdoings of officials. It exposes the oppressions of the poor by the rich, of the Native by the European. It brings to the notice of Government the real state of the country and of the people. It is an interpreter between the governor and governed. It descants on the blessings of British rule, and, therefore, promotes loyalty. The Native Press is at present an instrument of much good, and is destined in the near future to become a mighty power for good. The Native Press is a terror to evil-doers, but a praise to them that do well. Good officials like it; it is only the worst sort of officials that dislike it. But for the Native Press much of the oppression of the poor could not have been brought to light. But for the Native Press the misconduct of some officials would not have been exposed. But for the Native Press the cries of ill-treated coolies in the Tea Districts would not have reached the ears of Government. But for the Native Press the wail of famished humanity would not have been heard by Government, stopped as its ears are by the rose-coloured reports of well-paid and well-fed officials. It were long to recount the services rendered to Government and the country by the Native Press. We may say in one word that it is a mighty engine for good. We can only laugh at Sir Lepel when he calls it—"treason." It is treason, because it reproached and justly reproached, His Majesty Sir Lepel Griffin. The Government is accused by Sir Lepel of "cowardly tolerance" of this so-called treason. The wise man said justly that a conceited fool thinks himself wiser than ten men that can render a reason. The redoubtable knight Sir Lepel charges the Government with cowardice. In our opinion it is not "cowardly tolerance" but *wise non-interference*. The Government of India is persuaded—and justly persuaded,—that the Native Press, on the whole, is eminently loyal to the Queen-Empress and faithful to the Indian Government, that with few exceptions, it is judicious in its criticisms on public men and measures; that it is the natural out-come of a newly awakened community; and that, on the whole, it is an instrument of doing good. It is for these reasons that Government wisely does not interfere with the Native Press.

A NEW POLICY.

THE labours of David Hare and Sir Edward Hyde East produced a feeling of sympathy in liberal-minded Englishmen for the education of Bengali youths in the language, literature and sciences of England. The Resolution of Macaulay, cordially supported as it was by Lord Bentinck, gave a special force to this sympathy; and Englishmen as a rule generally looked kindly upon all schemes for the spread of education in this country. Subsequent governors and rulers and high officers of State followed the track of their immediate predecessors, and the names of such men as Amos, Cameron and Drinkwater Bethune deserve to be specially praised for their efforts in the cause of native education. This movement culminated in the great Education Despatch of Sir Charles Wood and the establishment of the Calcutta University. A revulsion of feeling, however, arose during the administration of Sir John Lawrence; and the question was raised as to how far State-aid should be extended to the support of High English Education. It threatened the stability of most of our Colleges, and aimed a direct blow at High Education in the country. The advent of Lord Northbrook at this juncture averted the evil, and during his Lordship's administration there was little to complain of in the way of obstruction to the spread of knowledge among our countrymen. The Press-gag of Lord Lytton, however, revived the evils of the Lawrencian policy. Mr. Jones, then Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his report, recommended the extirpation of all education as the best means of preventing the spread of "*disloyalty*" in the country. Other officers of high position felt in the same way; but, not being so outspoken, contented themselves, by suggesting indirect means of attaining that end. Their plans were, however, not very practical, and all open to the serious objection of being liable to be denounced by Liberal statesmen in Great Britain. A new instrument has now been devised. Sir Alfred Croft claims the credit of designing this *novum organum*. Professedly it is based on the theory of raising the standard of education. A warm solicitude is displayed at every step to make Indian Education even superior to Education in England. At heart, however, the scheme is so devised as to retard and not to promote the spread of the light of knowledge. The great object, it is evident, is to confine the people to the rudiments of learning, and prevent them from resorting to Colleges; and as the Colleges are all recruited from the schools through the turnstile of the Entrance Examination, Sir Alfred is straining all his nerves to make that turnstile as rigid of motion as he can without avowedly closing it. No one can object to the raising of the standard of education, and, as few will enquire at what stage this raising is effected, Sir Alfred proposes that it should be done before entering College, *i. e.* our children should not be allowed to go into water until they have learnt to swim. In England the two great seats of learning, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, have no turnstile at their gates. They keep their doors wide open for all and sundry, and every novice is welcome to enter the Temple of Learning without let or hindrance; but in Bengal such an arrangement, in the opinion of Sir Alfred, would be improper, and his policy has the secret object of putting down High Education while professing to encourage it. Two rival shopkeepers, it is said, had once established in apartments exactly similar, standing side by side in the same street, and provided with stocks of identically the same description; yet one of them prospered, and the other failed to do so; and on enquiry the cause of the failure was found to be that there were two steps at the door of one shop and only one at the other. Sir Alfred Croft is fully aware of the moral of this story, and has attempted to bring it to bear upon his project. Ostensibly he makes his shop exactly like those of England, but craftily, in the true spirit of the meaning of his name, he has put two steps before his door, and hopes thereby to attain his end. Then he has encumbered the steps by odds and ends which, though not prominent, are very troublesome to those who have occasion to use those steps. Of course he did not do all this himself, but through the Calcutta University. The University authorities are ostensively the most responsible parties, but are largely under the control of the head officer of the Education Department. Most influential officers of Government are guided to a great extent by the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction. Nominally and as a matter of law they are perfectly independent, but most of them have no time to study the minutiæ of the Education Department, and the easiest course for them is to say "Ditto to Mr. Burke." There is an *espirit de corps*, too, in Government officers which gives preponderating, nay overwhelming, influence to the voice of the Director of Public Instruction; and hence it is that we have attributed to him what technically belongs to the authorities of the University. Besides, most of the junior officers of the University are subordinate to him in some way or other, and they deem it their duty to act in accordance with his wishes. Of course the Head Examiners are gentlemen who, it would be an insult to them to suppose, would act contrary to the dictates of their own conscience, but when their opinion coincides with that of their chief there is nothing to counteract their influence. In such cases "unconscious cerebration," too, exerts an overwhelming force. Sir Alfred Croft himself has nowhere said in so many words that he wants to make the University inaccessible or difficultly accessible to the people of this country; but in a speech at the Doveton College he strongly dwelt upon the impropriety of Anglo-Saxon boys in Calcutta devoting their time to the search for University honors, and the inference is inevitable that what he did not think advisable for Europeans and their Creole descendants in this country he would not advocate for the native inhabitants of Bengal. Some of his lieutenants are more pronounced in their opinion in this respect. At a meeting of the Senate, one of them, with more frankness; than discretion, said that he would adopt a particular course, because it would be more difficult for the boys to follow it than the one proposed at the meeting. Anti-Hindu Anglo-Indian papers go further, and recommend the withholding of High English Education from the natives of Bengal. It is evident, therefore, that the feeling of some Anglo-Indians is strongly in favor of all but entirely closing the doors of the University upon the children of the soil. They want to keep the doors slightly ajar only to keep up appearances. The plucking of 80 per cent. of Entrance candidates all of a sudden in one year cannot be the result of any gradual deterioration of education in the country. It is the result of this *novum organum* and its *modus operandi*. We shall be glad to know that we are entirely mistaken in our inference, but facts at present stand against any other conclusion being arrived at. The less boys passed at Entrance must necessarily reduce the University output of F. A's., B. A's., and M. A's., and the friends of Education cannot but mourn the consequence. The only argument we have heard urged in favor of making the Entrance difficult is that by allowing unfit boys to crowd the benches of our colleges, we greatly annoy our Professors, but as the professors only *lecture* and do not *teach*, they cannot at all suffer from any such crowding. For the credit of the University it is enough to be strict at the higher examinations. But no College can suffer in the least in public estimation by not excluding all who fail to prove themselves Admirable Creightons before the commencement of their collegiatel ife.

ORGANISED CHARITY.

THERE are people who have their prejudices against the civilized institution of organised charities and cannot help regarding their development in India without serious misgivings. They are not at all consonant with the idea of the good old days when poor rates, parish pauper and the work-house used to be unknown in this country. These good people should remember that times are changing fast and the altered circumstances of the country and society demand a new order of things. When the aged father and the decrepit mother can no longer count upon any help from their child; when brother refuses to support his brother's widow; when one would more readily brave the costs and vexations of lengthy and complicated partition proceedings than maintain those that are morally and legally entitled to be maintained, the social aspect of the country may be taken to have undergone a serious change. Nor is this all. Cyclones, storm waves, drought, fire, sickness, and famine, have all combined to impoverish the country, and individual charity is no longer competent to discharge the duties hitherto performed with ease and pleasure. The once rich Zemindar has no longer resources left to him to cause his revered mother consecrate a noble tank for the benefit of his fellow-villagers or the wearied traveller, and the District Board must undertake the work. Even so with other works of public utility. The need of organised charity, however powefully it may demonstrate the deterioration of the country and the society, is felt more and more strongly every day, and those that are charitably inclined must now turn their attention to its perfection. The civilizing influence that has brought about this altered state of things has also enlarged our organising powers, as shown

in other branches of life. The excellent results attained by the District Charitable Society of Calcutta, supported by Natives and Europeans alike, are too well known to need recapitulation. The Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, founded by Kumars Neel Krishna and Binoy Krishna, is also doing a great deal of good. This Society which had quite a modest and unostentatious beginning, has now completed the fifth year of its existence. Its scope of usefulness has been steadily on the increase and it has now been incorporated under the provisions of Act 21 of 1860. Some of the objects for which the Society has been established are:—"to relieve persons suffering from disease or poverty and requiring charitable relief, without reference to race, class or creed; to promote charity by rendering pecuniary or other assistance to the poor and needy and particularly to assist sufferers from scarcity, famine, cyclone, tempest, earthquake or other calamity of a like nature; to assist deserving persons in the prosecution of their education or in joining appointments either by granting donations or small loans." These are objects the carrying out of which require considerable sums, which isolated individuals, however rich or however charitably inclined, cannot afford to spare. For the stability and development of the institution, therefore, an appeal to the charitable public, both in Calcutta and Mufassil, has now become necessary. We trust that the appeal will not go forth in vain. Kumar Binoy Krishna, the Honorary Secretary, will thankfully receive any contributions, however small, in aid of the objects of the Society. We are glad to notice that the Society has enlisted the support of many influential European gentlemen, among whom are Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Henry Harrison, the Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan, and Messrs. Cotton, Beverley, Belchambers and Swinhoe.

SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

IN Home Department Resolution of 26th September 1888, the Governor General in Council encouraged the grant of medical and charitable relief to lepers in voluntary Hospitals and Leper Asylums, and directed that the condition of segregation of the sexes should be imposed in the case of every institution for the relief of lepers which receives aid from public funds. Having again considered the subject, His Excellency in Council thinks that some further measures may now be taken with the object of promoting the establishment of asylums or retreats for lepers; and giving legislative sanction to the retention of lepers in such retreats. The Leper Bill has accordingly been prepared and submitted for the consideration of the local Governments and Administrations and of the public in general. It is short and generally free from the objections about compulsory retirement regarding which some apprehension was entertained when the question was first mooted. Municipalities, Boards and similar other bodies are authorised to spend money or invest property for maintaining or contributing towards the maintenance of Leper Retreats. The authorisation appears to us to be far too general, and there would be no disadvantage in providing some little safe-guards against waste in the name of philanthrophy. Persons suffering from leprosy may voluntarily retire to these asylums to be detained there for life or for a term of years. Compulsory retirement is provided for in cases of persons whom a District Magistrate has reason to believe to be suffering from leprosy, and who are found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. There would be nothing wrong in the procedure if leprosy as an infectious disease is steadily on the increase. But the proof of leprosy as well as the circumstances that would justify arrest and compulsory retirement ought to be very strict and conclusive, as otherwise the scope for oppression would be large. We miss in the Bill any provision for the release of persons voluntarily retiring at their option and for separate arrangement for them in the retreats if they or their people should be able to afford it. We are glad to notice that the Bill provides that no leper shall against his will be sent to any retreat where attendance at any instruction in religious subjects is obligatory on lepers accommodated therein. It should further be arranged that public carriers should provide separate accommodation for persons suffering from the disease and they should be prohibited from frequenting public places like the bathing platforms in Calcutta, bazars, schools, theatres, &c. But the whole thing seems to depend upon the solution of the question as to whether leprosy is an infectious disease and whether as such it is on the increase owing to the absence of any prohibitory enactment. Upon this matter also the opinion of the local Governments and Administrations, in consultation with competent persons, has been sought. The Bill very wisely insists upon absolute segregation of the sexes in the Retreats.

A point of minor importance connected with the subject under discussion is the payment of expenses connected with the removal and confinement of lepers found in a province or district which is not that of their domicile. His Excellency the Viceroy doubts if it will be expedient to go beyond the principle that expenses incurred in removing vagrant lepers to hospitals or asylums shall be borne by the persons or authorities desiring to remove them, but he has requested the Local Governments and Administrations to express their views on the point.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE learn with great pleasure that His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne have subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund.

THE Municipal Loan of Calcutta has been a great success as a financial transaction. When the tenders were opened on Wednesday last they amounted to nearly eight times the sum actually in requisition. There were 113 tenders, the highest being 108 Rs. and the lowest successful being 105-13.

THE *Englishman* hears from Simla that the negotiations in Sikkim have come to nothing, and the prospect of obtaining from the other side any reasonable offer appears now to be practically at an end. Does this indicate the reopening of hostilities? We trust not. The Thibetans know no more than the public as to what is demanded of them and how they have offended their powerful neighbour.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Holkar has given Rs. 3,000 for the relief of the people of Ganjam, and Rs. 7,000 for distribution amongst the poor people and institutions of Madras.

MR. HOWELL, the Resident of Haidarabad, is allowed to resign the service. This is rather sudden.

THERE is a rumour afloat that the Government of India entertains the proposal of reviving the Press-Commissionership that died a natural death with the retirement of Sir Roper Lethbridge. Mr. Williams, Reuter's Bombay Manager, is said to be interesting himself in the matter. Our experience of the Press-Commissionership is not of the pleasantest character and we trust there is nothing in the report.

A BILL has been introduced in Parliament for the reduction of the India Council to twelve. A later telegram says that the Bill proposes to reduce the Council to ten members by leaving the vacancies unfilled.

WE may expect more ballooning feats shortly. Messrs. Amhutty & Co. of the city are busy in preparing a monster balloon, 70 feet in height and breadth, for Lieutenant Conningham, who, as our readers will remember, like Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee, ascended in Mr. Spencer's balloon. The balloon under construction will carry no less than seven passengers. Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee is now touring in the North-Western Provinces and he gave a successful exhibition at the *Khasrubag*, Alahabad, on Saturday last.

THE EMPEROR of Russia meets the Emperor of Germany shortly. The place of meeting will probably be Kiel.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway will be soon taken in hand and Sir Andrew Clarke expects that it will be ready by the beginning of 1891.

IT is stated that Prince Albert Victor will arrive in India in December and will leave in March. His Royal Highness will reach Calcutta in December and the Viceroy will receive him. The Viceregal tour will not be affected by His Royal Highness's programme and His Royal Highness will travel by ordinary and not special trains.

THE SHA of Persia has arrived in Amsterdam. In the meantime preparations are being made in London and in the chief provincial towns of England for various entertainments in honour of him.

MR. GLADSTONE has completed his tour in Devonshire and Cornwall, and had a most enthusiastic welcome in the principal towns which he visited. Speaking at Plymouth on Friday, Mr. Gladstone contended that autonomy to Irish affairs will alone prevent separation, and supported his argument by referring to the history of the Colonies.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the report recently made by Mr. J. H. Tucker to the Government of India on the subject of the emigration of coolies to Assam, earnestly appeals to Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross to stop the recruiting abuses which prevail in connection therewith. But will the appeal be heeded? India has made it ever and anon without any success. Let us hope the British appeal will be more telling and effective.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, who was reported to have complacently acquiesced in his practical removal from power, is determined not to let his grievances go unrepresented before the Viceroy. His Highness has personally followed the telegram to Lord Lansdowne that we noticed in a recent issue, and is already on his way to Simla, though it is pretended that the Government of India has no information on the subject, whatever that may mean. The Foreign Office is supposed to be very much opposed to the visit and is said to have advised His Highness against it. We confess, we are not sure that the Maharaja is acting quite prudently in not accepting this gratuitous advice, for exasperated diplomacy is capable of things beyond the line of the ordinary. The frame-work of the pitiable telegram addressed to the Viceroy has led some of our contemporaries to question the sanity of the Maharaja and His Highness's advisers. The suspicion may not be amiss, for our wonder is that the Foreign Office has not by its gentle handling yet converted all our Native States into a huge asylum for incurable lunatics.

BABU DEVENDRA NATH DHUR, a successful ex-student of the Calcutta School of Arts and long an Assistant in the Bengal Economic Museum, has brought out a carefully compiled and neatly executed wall-map of Hindustan in Hindi. A long-felt want has thus been removed, and if his venture proves successful, and we hope it will, he purposes to bring out improved editions in other vernaculars. The price is moderate, and as a specimen of purely native enterprise the work is deserving of great credit. The map has many distinctive features which will make it specially useful to advanced students in Geography and very serviceable for general reference.

WE are very glad that the Government of India has at last come forward to publicly vindicate Mr. Quinn's action in regard to the late Patna Missionary abduction case. The ravings of Mr. Iyer of Bombay who sent sensational telegrams to the Secretary of State and different members of Parliament in which he wantonly abused Mr. Quinn and the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, did call for such a

vindication, and it has been made in a despatch to the Secretary of State. After reviewing the facts of the case and the decision of the High Court in regard to it, all which are too well known to require repetition, the Despatch goes on to say :—

On the whole case we consider that Mr. Quinn is entitled to ask that he may be publicly absolved from all aspersions cast on his character and freed from blame except such as may attach to an error of judgment in the matter, in regard to which the High Court themselves say, the question whether the purpose was unlawful is, however, more difficult to determine, the measure of blame, therefore, which attaches to Mr. Quinn is, in our opinion, very slight, and calls for nothing more severe than an expression of regret that his interpretation of law though made in all good faith was erroneous. These being our views on Mr. Quinn's action, it follows that we regard with strong condemnation the intemperate and unjustifiable language in which Mr. Dyer has seen fit to assail him. Mr. Quinn has not asked for permission to prosecute his assailant, and we have perferred to leave Mr. Dyer to the universal condemnation which he has met with at the hands of public opinion. This is also the course adopted by the High Court, the Judges of which were assailed with similar impropriety by Mr. Dyer, but we cannot ignore the fact that Mr. Dyer's reckless attacks on Mr. Quinn and his deliberate misrepresentations of that officer's action have been publicly made and widely circulated, and we consider that Mr. Quinn is entitled to claim that they shall be as publicly refuted.

It is absurd that parents should have to depend for the custody of their children upon the sweet will of zealous missionaries. Good motive is no plea in such cases, as has been decided over and over again. In this connection the *Englishman* quotes from a decision of Grantham J. in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice of England, which has a special import in cases of this description. The learned Judge observed :—"He should be very sorry indeed, if the law were powerless to prevent such a thing from being done as to deprive a parent of her child, it might be from good motives; that is, in the opinion of those who hold certain views, though others holding different views might be of a different opinion. But care must be taken that parties should be prevented from acting on their own views in disregard of the rights of parents, and in defiance of the law of the land." Just so.

ON Monday last Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution disapproving of the report of the Indian Public Service Commission in the following respects :

1st. For proposing to set aside the provisions of 33 and 34 Vic. C. 3, and to annul the rights conferred upon individuals and privileges accorded to the Indian people by statute.

2nd. For recommending that opportunity of attaining high service, both in the Covenanted Service and above the services by Indians duly qualified be (contrary to law) largely restricted, and in some case wholly abrogated.

3rd. For not carrying out the objects for which the Commission was appointed, viz., to submit a scheme possessing elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service.

4th. For making recommendations in opposition to the weight of evidence (such evidence being largely selected by the Commissioners themselves).

5th. For generally putting forward such proposals as involve a serious breach of public faith with the people of India, and ignoring the pledges made by Parliament.

Mr. Bradlaugh moved "that this House is of opinion that her Majesty's Government should forthwith redeem the pledge given by the Secretary of State for India to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of India." Reuter telegraphed on Wendesday last that after some discussion the House adopted the resolution to appoint a Select Committee. A later telegram says, however, that this is wholly incorrect and no such resolution has been adopted.

RUMOUR has it that the University Syndicate called upon the F. A. Examiners to explain the cause of the recent failures in the F. A. Examination. The Examiners replied that the boys who went up this year for the F. A. Examination were of unusually low (?) merit, they having passed the Entrance Examination in the Jubilee year. Strange that the examiners and not the principals of Colleges have discovered this, and that so late. They might have with equal plausibility attributed the failure to the drought which threatens a famine just now.

IT is said that the friends and admirers of Sir Comer Petheram are going to present him a public address to record their sense of gratification on his recovery from a recent attack of illness. This is as it should be. Nothing is lost by the display of good feeling and sympathy for men in power, and something may be gained. True it is that it would be unprecedented in Calcutta,—even no Viceroy ever got an address on such an occasion; but a beginning can be made at any time. No Bengali then can call to mind even a single instance of public service, apart from his official duties, rendered by Sir Comer Petheram which would deserve special mention. The only occasion when a public question was brought to his notice was a letter about raising the status of the most efficient Vakils of the High Court by bestowing on them the rank of Advocates, as is done in Madras or Bombay, and he snubbed it. He thought it below his dignity to take any notice of it. We must not, however, forget that in his last Convocation address he laid special stress on the advancement of civilization by "cross breeding," and those who wish to help the cause of civilization by that means should take particular note of it. Only such reformers are few, and we cannot reckon upon the address being in anywise a public one. The bulk of the Hindus, who are attached to their own social customs, may not like this idea of "cross breeding," but those who are not so attached should evince their reformatory zeal by coming forward. The way in which the address has been got up is a hole and corner one. The idea of another objection strikes us. On the principle of what is sauce for the gander would be so for the goose, for every attack of illness in the sickly climate of Bengal each of the fifteen judges of the High Court should receive an address; but that would render addresses much more frequent than desirable; still idle young men are plentiful, and they can get any number of addresses on parchment at a little cost. Besides, even they are disposed to draw the line of distinction somewhere, for they have not yet proposed an address to the ex-officiating Chief Justice after his recent illness.

MANY of our readers will remember the Rev. William Hastie, B. D., who was for some years the able Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta. His enforced retirement from India was a great loss to the cause of education in Bengal, as we believe there is no one either in the Bengal Educational Service or in the Missionary Colleges, who is so accomplished in all branches of learning, and who has so thorough and practical an acquaintance with the educational system of Germany as Mr. Hastie. But what has been loss to India has been gain to English literature. Mr. Hastie is employing his enforced leisure in translating into English master-works both from the German and the French. His first literary effort was a translation of a part of the *Æsthetics* of Hegel, perhaps the deepest of all German philosophers. From the nature of the work and its subject it cannot be a popular book, nevertheless it is of the highest value to every student of philosophy. This was followed by a translation of the *Philosophy of Law* by Emanuel Kant, the first and perhaps the greatest of all German philosophers. We believe this book is greatly appreciated by all who study the science and philosophy of law. Mr. Hastie's third performance was a translation of the elaborate work of Punjer on the *History of the Christian Philosophy of Religion.* This book is 660 pages long and is of deep interest. And we have now before us Mr. Hastie's latest literary performance—a translation of the *History of German Theology* during the nineteenth century by Professor Lichtenberger, who is at present the Dean of the Protestant Faculty of Theology at Paris. This is a very elaborate treatise extending over 624 pages. Germany is the land of thought and culture, and to any one who is interested in the development of theological science, this history of German theology during the present century must be of the profoundest interest. A review of this work would be unsuitable to these columns, as most of our readers do not care for German theology; but there are two chapters in the book which are of universal interest, namely, the chapters entitled respectively the "Classic Literature" and the "Lyrical School." In these two bright chapters the Franco-German Professor traces with a masterly hand the influence exerted on theology by Schiller, Goethe, Jean Paul Richter, the Schlegels, Tieck, Novalis, Knapp and others. These chapters will amply repay perusal, as they are written with the deep insight of a German philosopher and the graceful vivacity of the French literateur. It is a thousand pities that the services of such an accomplished man like Mr. Hastie should be lost to the cause of Indian education; but his many Indian admirers will rejoice to find that, though lost to us, he is making valuable contributions to the literature of his own country, and is thus gaining wider fame than he could have won if he had remained the Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta.

SURPRISING CURE IN A BURNLEY FAMILY.

(*Burnley (England) Gazette, January 5th*)

A noteworthy cure has just been effected in the family of Mr. Robert Hall Wilkinson, of 62 Branch-street, Burnley. It was stated to be of such a surprising and unusual kind that it was decided to send one of the staff of this journal to interview the parents and thoroughly investigate the facts and present an unbiased statement for the guidance of the public. Eva, one of the younger daughters, has been the little sufferer of the household almost from her birth. According to the story of the parents, the child has never been right since it reached the age of four months. It became weak and listless, and when placed in a sitting posture preferred to lean its head on the side of the chair. Its appetite almost fled, and its limbs became thin and wasted. For sixteen months the child was under the treatment of local doctors, but no improvement was visible. Several advertised remedies were next tried at the recommendation of friends and neighbours; but all to no purpose, Eva's pitiable condition being in no way relieved. The child had now reached the age of two and a half years, without being able to use its legs in the slightest. As a last resource the father was induced by reading a number of testimonials, to try a bottle of "Warner's Safe Cure." The parents were agreeably surprised with the results. In a very short time a change for the better was apparent, and this continued to the great satisfaction of the family. The listlessness already alluded to disappeared, and the little patient began to manifest an interest in what was passing around her. The fondness for continual repose gave place to a desire to move about, and for the first time in her life the child is now paddling about the house, and her wasted limbs are recovering their natural appearance. The parents are naturally elated at the altered condition of their daughter, and readily volunteered the particulars narrated above to our representative, adding that they would be vouched for by all the neighbours who were as much surprised as they (the parents) were pleased.

Since visiting the above (an interval of four weeks) the reporter who interviewed the parents and also saw the child, has paid a second visit to the house of Mr. Wilkinson, and finds the child Eva as much improved in the interval of four weeks as he was led to expect from the previous statements of the thankful parents would be the case. The are also more firmly impressed than ever as to the efficiency of "Warner's Safe Cure."

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes :—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumuous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

A319.2

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATON FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1889 90.)

The new Session of the Association will commence from July next.

Lectures during the Session will be delivered in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology, and Astronomy.

The subjects in Physics will be General Principles, Sounds, Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

The subjects of lectures in Chemistry will be the non-metals, the metals, and the compounds known as organic.

The subjects in Mathematics, Geology, and Astronomy will be announced hereafter.

The lectures, so far as the nature of subjects will permit, will be illustrated with experiments, so as to present facts and phenomena in their living aspects. They will thus afford facilities (very rare, or rather unique, in this country) to all who have a desire to acquaint themselves with the various branches of physical science mentioned in the above programme.

To the Students of our Colleges, who have to pass the F. A. and the B. A. Examinations of the University, especially to those who have taken the B. or Science course, these lectures will be useful as not only enabling them to understand their text-books, but also affording them a substantial groundwork for independent pursuit or these sciences, and even original research in them.

The lectures in Experimental Physics will be completed in two Sessions, and there will be about 40 lectures in each Session.

Any one, paying a fee of Rs. 24, will be admitted to all the lectures of the Session.

To render the lectures accessible to students of the humblest means, separate small (almost nominal) fees will be charged for each subject. Thus Rs. 3 only will be charged for Experimental Physics; Rs. 1-8 for Chemistry; R. 2 for each of the following subjects,—Astronomy, Mathematical Physics, Dynamics, and Pure Mathematics; Rs 1 for Geology. The rates of fee otherwise are Rs. 1-8 for 12 consecutive lectures; Annas 4 for a single lecture.

No lectures on Astronomy will be delivered unless at least twentyfour persons show their willingness to attend by purchasing tickets for the whole course.

Any one will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations on depositing Rs. 10 as a safeguard against breakage, and on paying *Annas 8* for each demonstration. The deposit money may be dispensed with, and the fee will be reduced to Re. 1 for four consecutive demonstrations, on the recommendation of the lecturer in charge of the practical class.

LECTURERS.

ASTRONOMY

Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D., C. I. E.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS

Babu Jagodish Chandra Bose, B. Sc.

CHEMISTRY

Rai Taraprasanna Roy, Bahadur, F. C. S., F. I. C.

Babu Ram Chandra Dutt, F. C. S.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

Babu Ram Chandra Dutt, F. C. S.

GEOLOGY

Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S.

Babu Parbati Nath Datta, B. Sc., F. G. S.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. S. E.

DYNAMICS

Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A.

PURE MATHEMATICS

Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. S. E.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.,

Saturday, June 22, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—19*th June*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Bhaugulpore, vice Mr C P Caspersz. transferred.

Babu Tariny Proshad Roy, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the fuctions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1870 in the District of Burdwan.

Babu Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Gya.

Babu Manick Lall Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligori, Darjiling is transferred to Bogra, and is posted to the sudder station of that District on being relieved of his present appointment by Babu Gossain Das Dutt.

Mr F E Pergiter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr H Cox is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F E Pergiter, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca.

Mr J Windsor, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr G E Manisty, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakhally, is allowed furlough for three months and seven days, under Article 340 of the Civil Sersice Regulations, with effect from the 27th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

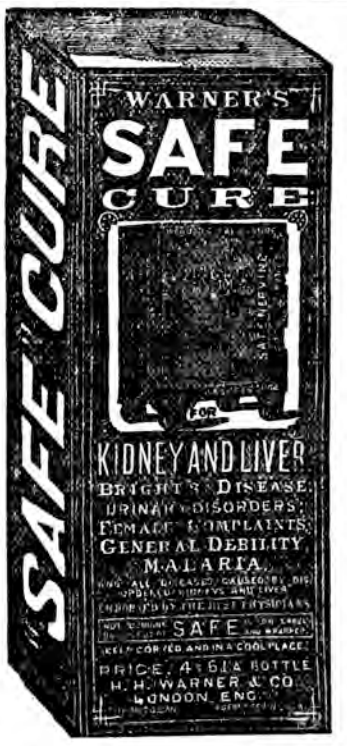
Baboo Bepin Behary Paramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to Palamow in that District.

Babu Behary Lall Mukerji, Special Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in the District of Chumparun.

Mr Syud Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 360 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 8th March last.

Babu Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for six months under Articles 360 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL



DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14

Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the District of Puri.

Babu Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr F R S Collier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for twenty days under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations,

Mr E F Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and and Collector of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F R S Collier, or until further orders.

The following officers reported their departure from India on leave on the 10th ultimo:—

Mr F W Duke, C S, Mr D J Macpherson, C S.

JUDICIAL.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Shaffiuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Tangail, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

Advertisements.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD., CALCUTTA

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.

The 1st June 1889. 121

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,

PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ., Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	s.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	... 1	0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses	... 2	0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.		
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi	... 2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial	... 2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot	... 2	0

105

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c. address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,

Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.

Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta.

113

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,

CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

ROWLANDS'
MACASSAR OIL.

Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

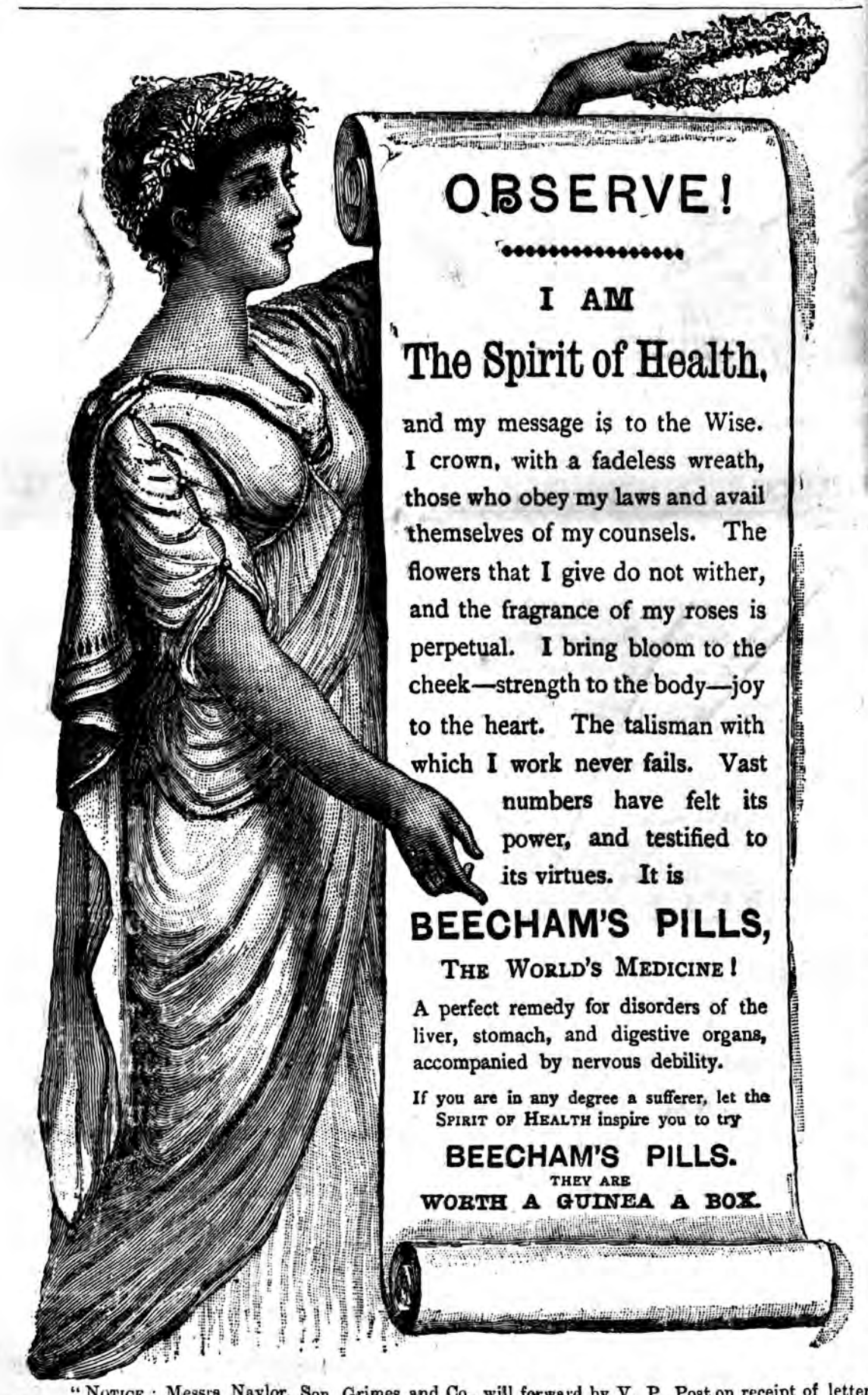
ROWLANDS'
ODONTO.

A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS'
KALYDOR.

A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 6L



OBSERVE!

I AM
The Spirit of Health,

and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!

A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THEY ARE
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE: Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box, 2*s* 9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.

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LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE.

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.
Arabic and Persian.

	Rs.	As
Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII at 1/ each ...	37	0
Badshahnamah with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX at /6/ each ...	7	2
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to.,	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, and Appendix, Fasc. I—XXI at 1/ each ...	21	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX at /6/ each ...	3	6
Ditto Azadi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV at /6/ each ...	1	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) Fasc. I ...	0	12
History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI at /12/ each ...	4	8
Iqbalnamah i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. i—iii at /6/ each	1	2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 Fasc. at /12/ each	36	12
Massir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. i—ix. Vol. ii, Fasc. i—V at /6/ each ...	5	4
Maghazi of Waqidi (Text) Fasc. i—V at /6/ each ...	1	14
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. i—xv at /6/ each ...	5	10
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh (English) Vol. ii, Fasc. i—iv at /12/ each ...	3	0
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. i—xix at /6/ each	7	2
Mu'asir-i-'Alamgiri (Text), Fasc. i—vi at /6/ each ...	2	4
Nokhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) Fasc. i ...	0	6
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) Fasc. i and ii at /12/ each. ...	1	8
Suyuty's Itqan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran, with Supplement, (Text) Fasc. ii—iv, vii—x at 1/ each ...	7	0
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (Text) Fasc. i—v at /6/ each each...	1	14
Ditto (English) Fasc. i—xiv at /12/ each ...	10	8
Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi of Ziau-al-din Bani (Text) Fasc. i—vii at /6/ each ...	2	10
Tarikh-i-Baihaqi, (Text) Fasc. i—ix at /6/ each ...	3	6
Tarikh-i-Firoz-shahi, of Shams-i-Siraj Afif. (Text) Fasc. i—iv at /6/ each ...	1	8
Wis o Ramin, (Text) Fasc. i—v at /6/ each ...	1	14
Zafarnamah, Vol. I, Fasc. i—viii at /6/ each ...	6	6

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2.	PROCEEDINGS of the Asiatic Society from 1865 to 1869 (incl.) at /4/ per No.; and from 1870 to date at /6/ per No.		
3.	JOURNAL of the Asiatic Society for 1843 (12), 1844 (12), 1845 (12), 1846 (5), 1847 (12) 1848 (12,) 1850 (7), 1851 (7), 1857 (6), 1858 (5), 1861 (4), 1864 (5), 1865 (8), 1866 (7), 1867 (6) 1868 (6), 1869 (8), 1870 (8), 1871 (7), 1872 (8), 1873 (8), 1874 (8), 1875 (7), 1876 (7), 1877 (8), 1878 (8), 1879 (7), 1880 (8), 1881 (7), 1882 (6), 1883 (5), 1884 (6), 1885 (5), 1886 (8). at 1/ per No. to Subscribers and at 1/8 per No. to Non-Subscribers,		
	N. B.—The figures enclosed in brackets give the number of Nos. in each Volume.		
4.	Centenary Review of the Researches of the Society from 1784—1883 ...	3	0
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	Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar, by G. A. Grierson, Part I, Grammar (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1880) ...	1	8
	Part II. Chrestomathy and Vocabulary (Extra No, J. A. S. B., 1882) ...	3	0
5.	Anis-ul-Musharr hin ...	3	0
6.	Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata ...	2	0
8.	Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bengal ...	3	8
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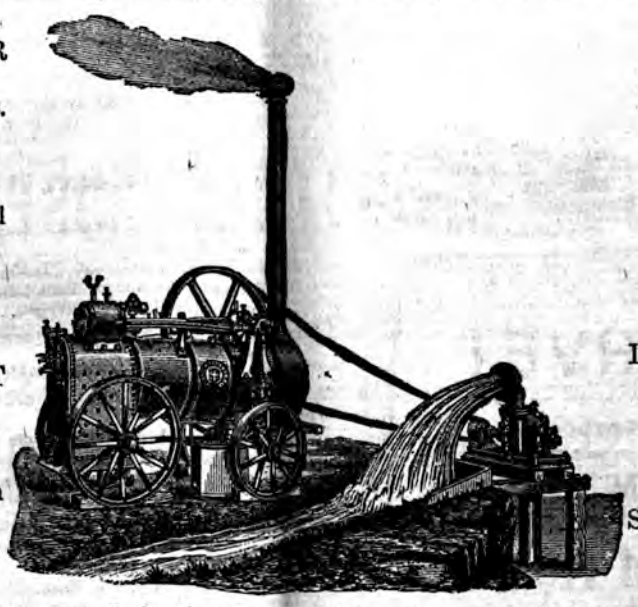

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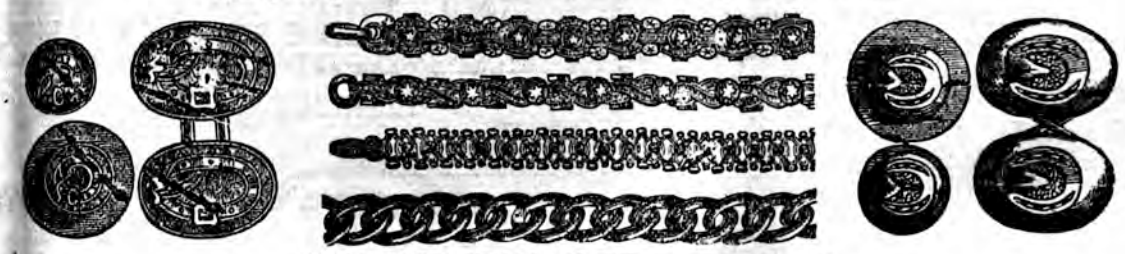

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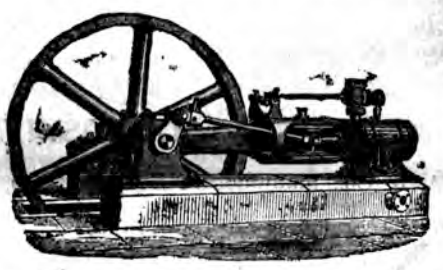

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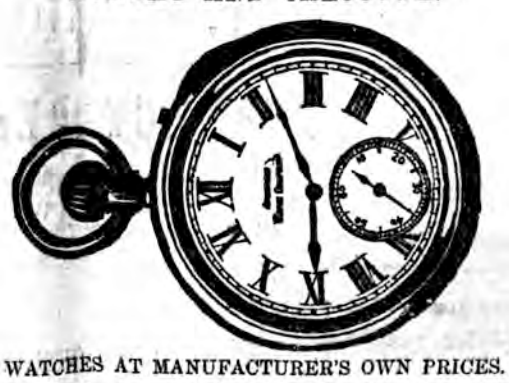

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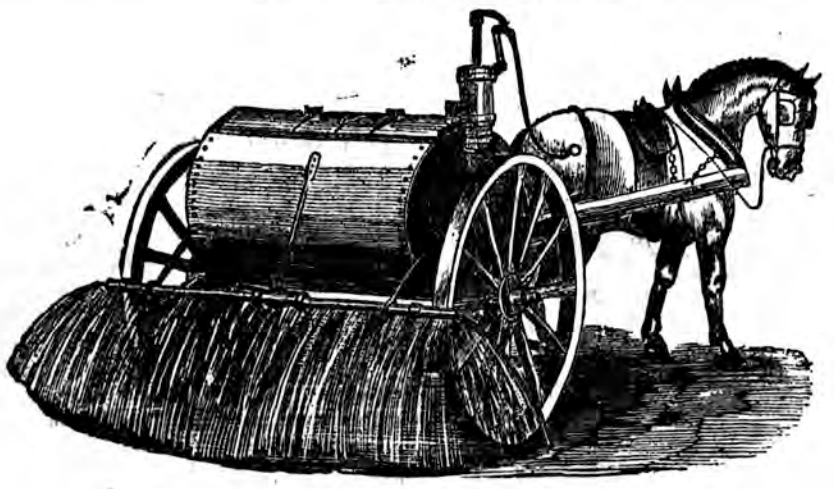

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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